specific. The book, however, is one which should have place in everybody's library as a work of reference It contains, it is true, a good many things that only a It contains, it is true, a good many things that only a few people care to look for, but also a great deal that everyloody ought to know. Its seepe will appear from the titles of a few chapters, selected at madout; "Some Friels Concerning the Ocnaus," "Taxatton: Its History and Principles," "Hastory of the Confederate Chapter Nations," "Speech Resumention in Emrand," "The Endertes of Nations," "International Membrary Congress of 1878," "Experis and Imports—1789-1878," "Official Statistics of the States," "Election Scatistics of 1878,"

An anti-treating society has been organized in Syracuse with an elastic constitution. The pledice themselves to refuse any and all invitations to partake, at sunther's expease, of any wines, liquers of er intox cating beverages whatever, at any public par, hotel or saloon, or in any place where reciprocation is nature is possible. They also agree never. during their connection with this order, to extend any invitation to any person or persons (addes excepted) to the at their expense of any wines, biquers or intexicating beverage whatever, at any public bar, hotel or saloon. The foregoing restrictions, however, do not refer to private dinner parties, or those of a public nawhere the entertainment is provided by a bost, or my number of persons acting as hosts. Any member be at liberty to provide any entertainment he

The "oldest house in America" has been discovered again, this time by a Triaunn reader who lives in Springfield, Mass. He mentions the fact because has seen so many paragraphs and articles relating to . He says that in 1630, two prothers. Jonand Richard Fatrbacks, from Yorkshire, England, scried in Massachusetts Bay, Richard was subse-prently Fostmaster of Boston, Jonathan settled at pied by an aged member of the family, Mos Namey Farr-

PUBLIC OPINION.

is no new thing. It dates back as far as March. -[Cincinnati Loquizer (Dem.)

would like for somebody who has antiline to set down and exculate the precise of Mr. Glover, or Missouri to the people of the states.—(Baltimore Gazette Denn.)

Republicans must resist to extremity, and strong bline the names of the Freedom in positive way. Howest citizens can see the which Constinue of simpled temperarily with less concern it such a situration of the descripe transless as the Gorals on Longress Coules plate.—[Troy Times (Rep.)

THE EIGHT VIEW OF IT.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S GREAT HIT.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S GREAT HIT.

Westerston Presented to The Pathadolphia Press.

The speech of Senator Chandler in contrast with the panegyrics of the Southern Senators upon the public character and services of Jefferson Davis seems to have been received here from Republicans in all parts to the var. Le ters have been received here from Republicans in all parts of the country, speaking of the feeling produced by the debut of Monday, and the effect if will nave on the next elections. During his provious Senatorial career the Michigan Senator's strong point was intense harted of the English Government, and he never missed an opportunity to give the British ion a swim by the tail. The veteran's alwart has evidently taken in with the Demegrate figer, and on timely occasions may be expected to make that animal bowl. His first vetture was all eminent showers, as is shown by the appeause which has altereded his speech everywhere.

HANGING BACK ABOUT THIDEN. Prom The Vicksburg Harals (Dens.)

The Western newspapers are very generally agreed that if the normation is to be given to a New-York man, it had just as well be Triden. The fact is, the conviction seems to have fastened itself upon the induced a great many people that Tilden is the only man who can carry the State of New York for the Domocracy, and that policy, if not praference, may dictate his nomination as if did on a previous occasion, but whether Mr. Tilden is the contraction of the properties of the pr ot cultuslass South in 1880 as he did in 1876, is a question that should be considered.

A SOUTHERN PROTEST AGAINST RANDALL.

The Southern people are scuding the wrong men to Congress. They are sending creatures who become the plant and servile tools of South-hairing Randalis and Bragga-noisy, barroom patriots during the war, and more malernaulty venomens against us than any bosest volunteer who came South to whip us back into the Union. It does not seem much of a risk to these cager courters from Georgia, Alabana, Massasapin, North Carolina, Virginia and Mary'and to do Mr. Bandalis bidding in ints instance [Branlian subsidy], because it is only New-Orleans and Gaiveston sinca seffer. But they had better renember that when they want loval alles and substannial acts of freedools, it is not to Mr. they had better renormers that when tady wast for miles and substantial acts of friendsolp, it is not to Mr. Kandali that they can go with any hope of success. It is only by a solid front and real hormony and sympathy among ourselves that we of the South can ever obtain recognition from the Nation. In that way we can have what we choose to ask for; as we are now, we shall what we choose to ask for; as we are now, we shall

THE REGULAR DEMOCRATIC THING. Prom The St. Paul Pomer Press (Ind.) It is to restore the reign of the Hollands in

It is to restore the reign of the Hollands in Chemnan and the ruffins in New York, who were the source of Democratic majorities, that the Democrats wish to repeal the election law. The act of shanciers have somes by which the Appropriation bills were defeated is in the interest of a larger lawlessness, by which it is intended to corrupt all metropolitum elections and sonfirm the new reign of Democracy. After all, the act is characteristic enough. It is a cardinal principle of Democracy to fight all laws to secure the purity of elections, registration laws and those guarding the ballot-box from frand, and to rely upon a reversal of the honest popular verdict by corrupt means for en of the honest popular verdict by corrupt means for party success. But this last exhibition of the party predicetions is so open and shameless that it is likel to bear good truit in the shape of a healthy reaction o

THE POINT ABOUT PILSBURY.

From The Utica Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE should not waste THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE should not waste its time and space calling on the special committee of Lo State senate to find out," whether Smith Wied did tegraph to Mr. Plisbury to come to New-York, and then whether, coming firps from Gramerry Park, he did meet Mr. Plisbury with the remark, 'They want Auburn Prison.'" The original charge was not that Mr. Woed made that remark to air. Plisbury in New-York and elsewhere, but that Mr. Plisbury in New-York and elsewhere, but that Mr. Plisbury in added to Warden Welles, in Albany, whither he had summoned the warden. The Superintendent, in his card on the removal, did not deny saying to Welles. "They want Auburn Prison." but unnecessarily denied that Weed said it to him (Plisbury)—a thing which nobody had charged. If the committee wants to anow who said it.

THE TANAGRA STATUETIES ONCE MORE. GENERAL DI CESNOLA MAKES A STATEMENT WHICH

SEEMS TO BE FINAL,
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: In answer to Mr. Cook's letter published in yesterday's Tribung, I simply state what I said liery, sentiment, and pathos, and delivering all, if not before, that neither Mr. Lawrence nor any other person, ever told me that he would or could raise the \$1,500 with which to purchase the Tanagra Statuettes, or that all he wished was the moral support of the crustees of the Museum.

If Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Cook, or any other person, really wishes to raise this sum I vouch to him before hand all the moral support of the trustees he may require; moreover, when the money is deposited to the credit of the Museum I grounise with that amount to purchase a collection of Tanagra Statuettes quite equal in value to that sold by Mr. Fenardent to Mr. Appleton of Boston.

But until this amount is forthcoming let Mr. Cook cease his lamentations; and with this I intend to terminate all discussion of the matter. Respectfully yours, 107 East Fifty seventh st., March 8, 1879. L. P. DI CESNOLA.

A CAUSE FOR JOY IN LOUISIANA. New-Orleans, March 9 .- Forty-eight citiof charges of conspiracy during the late election, were

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

On Saturday night in this house occurred the 199th consecutive representation of the play of "The Banker's Daughter," and this was seen, with interest and frequent applause, by quite a numerous assemblage. The incident is recorded as interesting and significant. It was commemorated by the distribution of saim play-bills, and "The Banker's Daughter" is amounced for prolonged repetition. One of the favorite fallacies of ignorance-frequently put forward as a " solid chunk " of wisdom-asserts that a play is always good, whenever, and because, many persons like to see it. The public, it is airly said, is the final judge ;-the public, which, notoriously, to every observer capable of thinking, has accepted some of the sildest plays of the time, and utterly ignored some of the best; which consists of individuals in all stages of mental difference, inequality, martitude of tastes or crudity of judgment; and dislikes upon considerations quite apart from that of intrinsic worth. If, however, popular acceptance be regarded as the final test of excellence, "The Bonker's Daughter" is, certainly, one of the best of plays. It may deem proper in his own house or apartments, and so member shall be restricted from according the same tracked acts the extented has been more shall be in any way as incided acts the extented his being one in intext and beverages in public or grivate, providing always hat he do so at his own expense. There is not enough to the society to shock the constitutions of any partly in the sumptions seenery with which it is has had a long career, it has attracted and pleased crowds of people, and its senson of prosperity is not yet at an end. Those observers who inspect it closely will. partly in the simptious seenery with which it is invested, and partly in the very competent and effective marriage-which, naturally, is one of vital importance especially in the eyes of the juvenile population; and, in the dramatist's treatment of that theme-although eral touching situations are procured, through the means of most improbable proceedings and wildly distorted incidents. This remark glances at structural pechana, and built a family mansion in defects which vitiate the whole work as a piece of art. They have been specified here, on a previous occasion, standing, and, what is remarkable, was recently occubooks, now about cighty-four years of age. The property has hever passed from the possession of the family, and a year age was he agood state of preservation. It technically, a better drama than it is at presof a year ago was ha a good state of preservation. It is instructive to observe, does not in the least impede its was limit with the gaustic roof, so characteristic of the problem of the gaustic roof, so characteristic of the state of blue china dishes, until the roof in length, and a set of blue china dishes, until the roof length and at a very early day, are still own in the old dwelling. These facts, and a cotograph of the marsion, were four-sized to touch a cherical sympathy in the public bosen. The piece, in Sizel—to borrow Thackeray's phrase—has made of the University of the South, and another of the unit of the south and their than meeting and reconcilement, all combine to touch a cherical sympathy in the public bosen. The piece, in Sizel—to borrow Thackeray's phrase—has made of the University of the South, and another of the unity of the remark of their than the cotograph of the marsion of the south and their than meeting and reconcilement, all combine to touch a cherical sympathy in the public bosen. The medicerity chooses of the south of the instructive to observe, does not in the its acceptance. The talk of love, marriage and children, the allemation of husband and wife, the sorrowful piece. The talk of love, marriage and children. The talk is instructive to observe, does not in the its acceptance. The talk of love, marriage and children, the allemation of husband and wife, the sorrowful piece. The talk of their marks acceptance. The talk of the its acceptance. The talk of the case alike of Mr. Charles E. Thorne, jr., and Miss Sara Jewett. These actors please by strong, calm todividuality; by repose, refinement, The discovery that Mr. Tilden has lest his and grace; by a sustained preservation of samed plentay; and by great carnestness and simple conduct in moments of strong emotion. Their person-fleations are singularly well matched; and of both P may be said that they far transcend the provisions of their scenes and text. The sterling excellence of char-If the Democratic record in the XLV(h) acter portraiture exhibited in the acting of John Par selle and J. H. Stodiart, and the fine faceless carricature so defity and describely done by J. B. Polk and Mande Harrison, should have be made the subject of a passing reference and restorated admiration. The beautiful sceners with which Mr. Paimer basset this piece—painting wo, thy of attention as art, and worthy of the traditions of this theatre!—showed no traces of wear on this occasion, but residemently thurminated one of the must

W. LLACK'S THEATRE.

The days of "Spell-Bound" have been grace-The Federal election laws have worked addrawall election laws have worked addrawall. They should be related, and they will be related. They should be related, and they will be related to the are in estire harmony with the Constitution and lave done much for afree ballot. Republican freedom will be republican freedom will be presented in their allegators experiment if they because will be frying a dangerous experiment if they become upon the President the tree-saity of vetoing the agree upon the President the tree-saity of vetoing the president that is prophesied is neturing the conflict that is prophesied is neturing president. in the old chateau, will be remembered as one of the best of her achievements, and a surprisingly fine piece of dramatic art. Educh was done for this play : it was well groomed for a new rate, by Mr. Boucleault, and it had a good presentment, and it was again seen, as often be-tore, to be, of its kind, a strong piece; but it has itself been done for by the public disregard. At first it drew crowds; then it ceased to draw at all. To-night Mr. Wallack will replace it with another old-time favorite adapted from the Freuch under the name of "A Scrap of Paper." This is a starply drawn, clever and piquant consety, and as such will doubtless be welcome in the temple us, evisity devoted to that branch of dramatic enterangment.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Through the Dack," a new drama, in a prologue and five acts, by Mr. James Steele Mackage, will be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-night. Its scene is said in England, at the present time. Its story—an outline of whom has been published—is highly "seusational" in character. It is written in prose, and appears to be replete with incident and striking tableaus. Its parts are cast as follows:

DRLEEN	PERCENTER AND	Intro # #3			
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H. M. S. PINAFORE.

This cheerful, breezy piece of mirthful satire and tuneful nonsense remains firmly established at the Standard Theatre; and there, like Niagara, it flows and it will flow for the rest of the season. Meantime it has been discommuned at the Fifth Avenue; but, while di appearing at one place, it emerges simultaneously at two others. It will be brought forward, this evening, at the Broadway Theatre, and also, in association with "The Sorcerer," -at the Lyceum. Mr. Paulding, having presented himself as Bertuccio, Hamlet and Claude Mcl. note, has withdrawn from the latter house. The sable version of the squatic travestic may be enjoyed—at the coney thantre of the San Francisco Minsters. Admiral Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., le gradually acquiring a national reputation.

MR VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

Mr. Vandenhoff began his new series of

Rendings from Dickens on Saturday afternoon, at the Umon League Theatre. The attendance was good, and the entertainment was received with many marks of relish and favor. Mr. Vandeuhoff's signal talents as a reader,-and likewise as a suggestive defineator of character,-have often been recognized and celebrated in this place. The peculiarities of his style, also, have been described. There is no attribute of novelty in the professional appearances of this artist; yet they are always welcome. His ideals are seen to be tuose of apr and competent perception. His artistic execution is invariably, clean-cut sud elegant. His quality is appreciable for refinement, scholarship, and the caim genile, somewhat sad dignity which appercains to ripe ness of mind and of years. Above all, Mr. Vandenhoff,superficial breeding, and loose and fond cackle and chalter,—preserves, and presents an admirable example of the stately, descrous maturers of the old school. These facts make up his claim upon the attenthat will not be ignored, wherever refluenced and grace prevail. Mr. Vandachoff's rendings, on Saturday, were notable for smoothness of finish, and for the ver-satile case with which the artist glided through many varieties of mood-blending parrative, character, dro

with emphatic vicer, at least with intelligent purpose, year beauty, and requestly effective force. Mr. Vandechoff may be heard as the Union Leaune Theatre, or each saturday during the bext five weeks. WYTHE'S JERUSALEM.

This is not a drama, yet no spectacle could may be drawn from its contemplation! This is a Model occurate fluish, based on carcial surveys of his original, and presenting the houses, streets, temples, salls, etc., of the City of the Hory Sepaleure, terether with the vales, bills, groves and meadows, which, for many miles around, energies it on every side. The mildress are made of wood, nearly carved, and the environment as of coment, colored like the carch, sprinkled cetator looks down upon the whole diversified and animated scene, and-listening the while to the instructive incidental lecture-obtains, within an hour of easy signif-socing, a more practical and particular acquantance with Jerusalem than he could over hope to gain from books. Around the waits within which this panerams, of many of the chief buildings in the city. Among these is the forcess at the western gate of last evening escorted to the steammont, on which they left for their hones, by a volunteer military company, with a band of music. A salute was fired in honor of the magnificent synagogue built for the Jews, by and the magnificent synagogue built for the Jews, by Rothschild. The church on the Mount of Calvary, the

scene of the crucifixion, and the place of the Holy Sepul chre are among the spots displayed. In religious a ciation, and in the element of Oriental character, this enation, and in the element of Oriental character, this work is especially rich; while, to the student of European politics, pondering on the possible reatoration of the Jews, under the guidance of their great representative now at the head of affirst in the British Empire, it will have its moral and its uses. It is a valuable work, in every point of view, and ought to be seen and studied by all who prize knowledge. It will be found in a tent, in Fourteenth-st., opposite to the Academy.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. The principal attraction of the concert last evening at the Grand Opera House was the debut Signor Rosnati, the tenor. Much flad been heard of him, much was expected of him, and great was the interest felt in his first appearance in this city. His first selection was the Barcarole from "Masaniello," and as an encore to this be sang "Questa o quella," from "Rigoletto." Later on he sang Matter's "Non e ver." He showed an excellent robust tenor voice, apparantly not very high, scarcely higher than a high baritone, but with a pure tenor quality, plenty of power, and very fairly trained. He sang a due from "L' Elisire d' Amore" with Susini, in which he held his own against that very powerful basso. which was a fair test of the strength of his voice. He is not by any means a phenomenal singer, but he is a pleasant one. Mure, di Murska favored the company with an aria from Mr. Sullivan's immortal opera, II. M S. Pinafore." It is gratifying to notice how this work is advancing in the estimation of our artists, and especially to see that More, di Murska, a lady who has already gained the highest laurels as a lyric artist in the neblest walks of her art, has thought it worth her while to become an interpreter of this interesting work. We have had several Josephines, bad and indifferent (chiefly the former), and it is pleasant to be able to say that Mime, di Mureka has snown heresit the best of them all, so far as she has sung the part. As an encore to this selection, she sang, with Si hor Resnati, who seemed not over-familiar with the words, the duo from the same opera. "Eefrain, and aclous Tar." She also rank Proch's Variations. Miss Markstein played, and Tagliapietra and Susini sane.

NEW-YORK PHILHAEMONIC SOCIETY. The fifth concert of the New-York Philharmonic Society was given on Saturday evening before a discouragingly small audience. The symptony was Mozart's "Jupiter" (C major), one of those great works which never grow old. It was played in a perfunctory manner, which neither displayed its beauties nor gave adequate expression to its broadth and grandeur of sentiment. A more pleasing achievement was the performance by the string band of the pretty and well-written Secenade in D by Fuchs, the same work which Dr. Dam rosed introduced at one of the Philharmonic concerts two years ago. The evening closed with Liszi's "Tusso." The sale performer on Saturday was Mr. Richard Hoffman, who repeated the Concerto by Brall which b played at one of the Chickering Hall concerts this Win-ter. He made even a stronger impression with it on this occasion than he did before; bla masterly delivery of the foreide and nobly treated that movement was especially admired.

CHURCH AND STAGE.

One of the religious newspapers of this city has recently begun a discussion of the Stage as a resort for members of the Church. This old theme has been well worked in many publications within the last thirty years. It is, of course to be hoped that the revival of it may lead to good results. One point was long since settled, namely, that the Stage can get along perfectly all over our country. It does not appear, however, that the Courch is quite satisfied in getting along without the Stage. It certainly would be well for church people everywhere to become better informed than many of hem now are as to the actual condition of the Stage; to recognize in practice what they cannot fail to perceive n fact-that the Singe often is, and always can be made, a powerful influence for the welfare of mankind; and stead either of furtively conniving at what they publicly consure, or idly denouncing what they can neither arrest. embarrase, nor destroy. It was the great divine, John Wesley, who objected against letting the devil have the use of all the good music. Christians of our day would be equally sensible to object to a safanic monopoly of all the good acting. There are some people who think that nething has been discovered until it has been discovered by the controversy has, practically, long been ended. The Church can do nathing to injert the Stage. It might do much to improve it, and it might augment in so doing its own utility and beauty, and its abusing hold upon the affections of the volume.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The matinée performance of "Carmen" on Saturday was witnessed by an enormous crowd, not only all the seats being filled, but nearly all the standing room too. Miss Hank and Sig. Campanini we admirable, as ever, in the chief rôles, and Mme. Sini and Sig. Del Puente received a great deal of applause

The performance of "The Marriage of Figure " to-morrow promises to be much better than the previous representations of that charming opera. " Buy Blas" is announced for Friday, the cast including Mme. Rôze, Mme. Sinico, Sig. Campanini and Sig. Gaissei. The principal rôle in this opera is Ruy Bloz, the tenor, and Campanini, who has sung it a great deaboth in Italy, under the composer's direction, and eisewhere, regards it as one of his most effective parts.

week the symptomy will be Beethoven's "Pastoral." powers and duties of all such officers. I prepared The solo artists engaged are Miss Hank and Sig. Galassi. such a bill, containing some twenty sections, and They will sing tog-ther Mozart's delicious due, "La the same was introduced in the House of Representations of the control of dove preude," from "The Magic Pinte," Mo-will also give the graed aris of Elizabeth from hitser,"

The programme for the next Cincinnati Pertival in the Spring of 1880 has already been published. It is no less remarkable for the strength of the selections and the general elevation of character which distinguishes the whole festival than for a certain freshness and quexpectedness in the choice of works, making it by far the most interesting of the series by which Cin cinnati has won so much distinction. The following are the arrangements for the four evenings, the "prize composition" on the last night being the work for chorus and orchestra for whice, as we have aire by an nonneed, the Pestival Association offers a premain of \$1,000:

FIRST NIGHT. Cantata, "Fin' feete Bure," Symphony, Chappy Japhare, Urecht Te Doum and Jubnate, Missa Soleonis, D major Symphony, D miner Tunga Signr. Overture, The Waterarter. Cherubini Siabai Mater (Mater for two choirs a capetta) Symphony, No. S. F. major Beetheven The Tower of Babel (warred opera in one act) Kultanstein Prize Composition.

A Panet Greetings Warner song of Spirits over the Waters (eight part chorus for make vaires and saring ordicatra) Schubert Symphone Froem, Maneppa Livet Zadok the Priest, Coronation Anthern Handel

INCIDENTS AT HAND. Miss Mary Anderson will appear to-night in

The singular Midgets may still be inspected

Mr. Gilbert's brilliant comedy of "Engaged'

may be enjoyed at the Park Theatre. "Little Red Riding Hood" prevails at the Aquacium, and there likewise may be seen many

thoroughbred horses.

The promised readings by Mrs. P. C. Goodcyn, which have been awaited with interest in some circles here, will be given next Wednesday evening, at Association Hali. It was hoped that Miss Ada Cavendish

would be able to off of her recurrance on the local

stage to-night, but that pleasure is postponed. Mis-Cavendish will, probably, uppear, at Easter, at the Broadway Theatre, action Resalted. Locke Richardson will give his third recital in the present series this afternoon at the Union League

in the present series in a final final fine first the first, on Monday, March 3, was devoted to Romeo and Juliet." The second, last Thursday, consisted of Miscedianeous Selections. To-day Mr. Rich stuson will recite his condensation of "Hamiet." Miss Alice Harrison has accepted a professional engagement for New-York with Mr. Duff, and will shortly appear at Booth's Theatre in "The Little Duke," On Saturday might this merry, versatile and pleasing surress fluidted an engagement at the fluidton Theatre, where she has not of with marked ability in the character of Arrah-na-Fogue.

The appearance of Mr. Raymond in a new character will, of course, he regarded ha an importable theatr end event. This favorite actor, now performing at the Grand Opera House, have be seen, this work, he the Old Shoemaker, in the drama of "My Son." This part, it will be remembered, was acted in Boston by Warren, and in this city by Gilbert.

FIRE IN IN BROOKLYN.

A"fire which broke out Saturday afternoon on the top floor of No. 837 Deanest, Brocklyn, commu-nicates to the three adjusting bouses and did considera-ble damage. All the bouses are of frame, three stories high. No. 817, owned by Mr. Rapelven, of Hempstead, was damaged to the amount of \$1,000. Henry Hack, who occupies the upper part, lost \$200 on his furniture, and Eliza Damne, who lives in the lower part, lost \$150. About \$1,800 damage was caused to No. \$33, which is owned by Mr. Terry, of Third st. The occupant, Jephtha Haistead, sustained a loss of \$100. No. \$35 is owned and occupied by John Stafford, whose less reaches \$1,500. Ellen Nicholas, who owns and fives it No. \$39, estimates the damage to her house and furniture at \$1,000. Nearly all the losses are fully covered by issurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective fine.

NATIONAL ELECTION LAWS.

A LETTER FROM JOHN I. DAVENPORT. CLEAR REPUTATION OF RECENT CHARGES THAT THE LAW FOR ELECTION SUPERVISORS WAS NOT AN INDEPENDENT STATUTE-PROOFS FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—THE LAW'S EFFECTS IN REDUCING REPEATING AND ILLEGAL NATUR-

ALIZATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I observe that in the recent debates in Congress upon the proposition to repeal the National election laws some of the Democratic members claimed that those laws were enacted as riders to an appropriation bill, wherefore it was argued that the majority in the House were justified in their attempt to strike them from the statute book by a like addenda to a similar bill. Since the adjournment of Congress, this claim has been reiterated by prominent public men and influential journals without, so far as my observation has extended, being denied. During the past week The New-York Sun has twice repeated the charge with great explicitness. On March 5 it said: "This system (of Federal election Supervisors) was not created through the enactment of an independent statute. The question of its establishment was never broadly discussed and fairly determined by Congress." On March 7 it observed: "This system of Federal Supervisors was imposed upon the country as a rider to an appropriation bill in 1872; it is fitting that it should be abelished by a rider to an appropriation bill in 1879."

"Where ignorance is bliss" it is said to be "folly to be wise," but I respectfully submit that in view of the facts such statements are neither fair nor honest, and such ignorance is so clearly without excuse as to render the legislators and journals who make the charge open to the suspicion of endeavorone to mislead that public whom they represent or for whom they claim to "shine,"

The first National election law was a bill of twenty-three sections entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vete in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes." It was approved May 31, 1870, and was known as Chapter 114 of the laws of the second ession of the XLIst Congress, (See page 140, vol. 16, U. S. Statutes at Large.)

PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

This act made illegal registration or voting at elections at which members of Congress were chosen a national offence, and was in the main a penal statute. It was followed, six weeks later, by an act of seven sections, entitled "An act to amend the naturalization laws and to punish crimes against the same, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1870, and known as Chapter 254 of the laws of the same session. [See page 254, Vol. 16, U. S. Statutes at Large.] Seccious 5 and 6 of this act provided for the appointment of Supervisors and Special Deputy Marshals in all cities having over 20,000 inhabitants, and at the election of 1870 such officers were appointed and served, and the two statutes have referred to were enforced. It was found, however, that Section 5 of the later act, which provided for the appointment of Supervisors, and which, with Section 6, had been added to the bill while upon its passage in the Senate, was ernde, incongruous and defective in its provisions, in that it only conferred upon the Supervisors the right to be present at the polls as witnesses or watchers." Grave doubts of its constitutionality also prose, as under its provisions the Supervisors were to be appointed by the United States Circuit Judge meach circuit, Section 2, article 2, of the National Constitution declares that all officers, whose appointments are not in that instrument otherwise provided for, shall be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; "but the Congress may by law as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of supplies of povisions and implements for gaining their departments." The great distinction between the living being also destroyed. act of the court and the act of a judge need not be

THE BILL TO SECURE HONEST ELECTIONS. To overcome this constitutional difficulty as well as to provide efficient measures for the enforcement of the Act of May 31, 1870, I was requested by the Union League Club of this city to draft an amendatory act which should provide for the anpointment of Supervisors of Elections by the several Circuit Courts, whenever they were needed in cities of over twenty thousand inhabitants, as At the Brooklyn Philharmonic Concert this shals, and which should clearly define the rights, tatives on January 9, 1871, by Judge Churchill, of this State. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, by whom it was carefully considered, and House by the chairman of that committee-Judge Bingham-who stated that on the following Monday (February 13) be would bring it to the atten-

tion of the House and press its passage. On the day announced-February 13-the bill was called up, when a general desire was expressed for somewhat extended debate, whereupon it was made a special order for Wednesday, February 15, 'immediately after the reading of the journal." At that time the fullest opportunity for debate and amendment was afforded, the only limitations being the requirement that speeches should not be longer than thirty minutes each, and that a vote

should be taken at 4 o'clock.

FULL DISCUSSION OF THE BILL.

Mesers, Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Cox, Potter and
Mayham, of New-York; Woodward and Stiles, of Pennsylvania; Kerr and Voorbees, of Indiana; and Axtell, of California, on the part of the Democrats and Messrs, Churchill, of New-York; Bingham and Lawrence, of Ohio; Maynard, of Tennessee; Farnsworth, Logan and Cook, of Hineis; and Finkeln burg, of Missouri, on behalf of the Republicans, participated in the debate. [See pages 1,271 to 1,285, part II, Congressional Globe, Third Session, XList

The bill, somewhat amended, was then passed and sent to the Senate, before which body it came up for action on the 24th of February. It was there ichated for more than thirteen hours, twenty-three debated for more than tarricen nours, twenty-times different amendments being proposed, and all the prominent Demecratic Senators taking an active part in the discussion. Senators Bayard, of Dehaware, Hamilton, of Texas and Vickers, of Maryland, addressed the Senator for times each; Senator Johnston, of Virginia, three times; Senators Saulsbury, of Delaware, Joshua Hill, of Georgia, Frank Blair, and Senator Thurman, of Ohio, seven times; while Senator Casserly, of California, spoke to the bill on deven dastinet and senarate occasions. (See pages leven distinct and separate occasions. (See par-623 to 1,655, Parts 2 and 3, Congressions dobe third session Xidsi Congress. The bill was finally passed as it came from in-lonse, and was approved February 28, 1871, b-ng Chapter 90 of the laws of the third session of

ing Chapter 90 of the laws of the third session of the XLIst Congress. [See page 433, voi. 16, U. S. Statules at Large.]

Under the provisions of this act the Chief Supervisors were appointed as well as all the Supervisors and special Deputy-Marsinais who, since 1871, have held such offices in the several States in cities of ever 20 000 mishitants. With a single exception, this is all the legislation by Congress upon the subject of National supervision of elections at which National officers are chosen.

pet of National supervision of electrons at which National officers are chosen.

In the Smelry Civil Appropriation bill, approved June 10, 1872, the last above mentioned act (February 28, 1871), was amended so as to allow of the appointment of Supervisors only—not Special Deputy Marshabs—in places other than ethes of more time 20,000 inhabitants, whe should "have no power or authority to make arrests, or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate pressure of the officers holding the electron, and to witness all their officers holding the election, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes and the making of a return thereof," and who should be allowed "no compensation."

NO FOUNDATION FOR THE CHARGES. This is all the foundation for the charges to which

I have referred, and it does not furnish even a pretext for the claim that "the system adopted "as a rider to an appropriation bill." It will be borne in mind that all supervisors who

have been appointed and received compensation have acted solely under the provisions of the act of

or asserted any right, beyond that of mere observation, in places other than cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

The stern facts of history make it clear that the law which at the late against the D. law which, at the late session, the Democratic party attempted to repeal by a sentence in an appropriation bill, was "an independent statute," formally introduced, properly referred, regularly reported, three times read in each House, and so "broadly discussed" as to fill 172 columns of The Congressional Globe.

SALUTARY RPFECTS OF THE LAW.

I may add that where it has been rigidly enforced repeating has become exceptional, fraudulent canvassing phenomenal, illegal naturalizations rare and arrests and convictions possible. The more than five score of criminal violators of its provisions who have found lodgment in the several State Prisons and Penitentiaries are satisfied that it is a comprehensive and living statute and one fully "determined by Congress." The hundred or more violators of its sections who are yet under indictment and awaiting trial—some forty of whom are in this city-and their friends and allies, in and out of Congress, are hourly offering prayers

in and out of congress, are nourly outering prayers for the success of their party associates in the promised effort to repeal these laws "by a rider to an appropriation bill in 1879."

But my purpose has been accomplished. I sought only to revive the record of the facts, and remind these gentlemen, that "A lie which is all a lie, may be met and fought with outright." Respectfully yours,

New-York, March 9, 1879.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

Washington, March 10, 1 a.m .- The tem erature has risen in New-England and the Middle States, with falling barometer, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and in the northern portions light rain or snow. Generally clear weather has prevailed in the Southern States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, with warm southerly winds and stationary barometer. Partly cloudy weather and light rains are reported from the Lake region, with warm somtherly to westerly winds Generally clear weather has prevaled during the day in the Northwest, with westerly winds and rising ba-rometer and no changes in temperature. But prevales on the Pacific Coast, except in Southern California.

Indications. For New-England, warmer souther; to wester; winds, falling barometer, partly cloud; weather an possibly light rains.

TEIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

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TRIBUNE OFFICE, March 10, 1 a. in. - The barometer rose a trifle Saturday (see heavy line on diagram), but fell again yesterday (see light line). Generally clear weather on Saturday was followed by increasing cloud: ness in the evening, the day closing with a ball a rain storm of short duration. Yesterday partly clouds and cloudy weather prevailed, with a light tog late at night. On Saturday the temperature tanged between 24° and 38°; yesterday the mercury varied between 33° and 40°. The emount of moisture in the air is large. Warmer and parity cloudy weather, with chance of light rains, may be expected in this city and vicinity

AID FOR A SWISS VILLAGE.

NICHOLAS FIGH. AMERICAN CHARGE L'AFFAIRES AT BURNE, ASES RELIEF FOR UNFORTUNATE MEY

BINGEN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Your readers will have learned before this of the terrible calamity which has follen of the beautiful village of Meyringen, so well and favorably known to thousands of our travelling public, whereby in vest the appointment of such inferior officers, a few hours 110 houses were swept away by the flame and their occupants left roofless in mid-Winter; their

The suffering which this disaster has occasioned can be better imagined than described; is has already called forth the generous sympathy of many of our people in Switzerland. I believe that there are mines among your readers who will be glad of an apportunity to relieve the distress and suffering of these poor people among whom they have doubtless spent many pleasau of the lovely Alpine village. May I suggest to them that they can contribute through your office I I shall be they can contribute any contributions, or they may be remained direct to Messis, Grüner, Hader & Co, bankers, of this city, who have know consented to receive the espirituations from Americans for that purpose. I am, my dear sit, very respectfully yours, Nicholas Fish.

Herm, Switzerland, Feb. 23, 1879.

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE STAYED.

Siz: A personal letter received this morning from a Russian merchant in Moscow under date of February 17, contains the following paragraph, which it has eccurred to me might be of interest to your readers:

No. 311 Broadway, New-York, March 8, 1879.

I am happy to inform you that the fright about the plague that prevailed in a few villages of the Astrakhan country for a few weeks has diminished. Everything was done to quench the evil in the very beginning, and successfully, as the means provided obtained the object in view. There may, of course, appear here and there some isolated case, as perhaps some of those unhappy victims, peasants, might have stolen through the quarantine lines drawn around the infected district, but even where such desense made its appearance the structust measures would take place to make the could local one simply. As yet we hear of no case district, our even where such desire has a pre-ance the streight measures would take place to his the ovil a local one simply. As yet we hear of the c-eisewhere except in the four or five villages, and the the deaths were stopped by disinfection so that no n-cases appeared any more.

AN UNKNOWN SHIP ON PIRE.

Bosron, March 9.-The steamer Atrato, from London, which arrived here to-day, reports that on the 22d of February, in latitude 46° 10', longitude 16° 40'. she passed a burning ship, supposed to be an iron vesse of apparently 800 or 1,000 ions barthen. She went near the wreck, but could not ascertain her name.

Important - Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM for the lungs cures oughs, colds, croup, consumption and all discuss of the broat, closed and lungs. Use HERRIT'S CARBOLIC SALVE for pimples, freckles, cuta, ores, burns. &c.

MARKIED.

HOLDEN-WERR-On Wednesday, March 5, 1879, at the productorian Courch, Machison, N. J., by the Rev. Robert Alkinan, D. D., Edward P. Holden and Ella Cebra, daughter of James A. Webb, esq., all of Madison. All notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

name and address.

DIED.

CARLISLE—Saddenbr. on Pridar, March 7, George Carlisle, Purchal on Montay, at 4 p. m., from his late residence, No. 2 West 17th st.

Relatives and frameds are invited to attend. Friends are requested not to send any dowers.

CONNOLLY—Suddenly, March 8, Funnie A., wife of Charles M. Conholly, and second daugnter of the late Louis Gregory.

Notice of funeral hereafter. FOWLER-At Washington, Conn., March I, Remus M. Fow. ler, M. D., ared Su years. OHLDERSLEEVE-On Saturday morning. March S. of con-sumethor, with "27th year of his are. George Lathrop, son of the late Charles Heary Offstersleeve. Private functed at the residence of C. S. Longstreet.

OLT-On Thursday evening, March 6, Mary Florence, wife of Heary Holt, and laughter of James selby West, a account of carlet lever in the family, the funeral will be

private.

MCCLURE-At Albany N. V., March S. 1879, Susan Tracy
lines wife of the late Archibald McClure.

STEVENS-At Darien Count, on Saturday, March 8, Mrs.

Sarah Stevens, to the Both year of her age.

Punctai on Monday, at 2 p. m.

Tunera on Monday, at 7 to m.

AYLOR - On Friday, March 7, 1879, George G. Taylor, in
the 75th year of his are.

Leightees and friends of the family, also his brother, Edward

8. Taylor, are invited to attend the function services, at his
late resonence, No. 340 Lexington ave., on Monday, March

10 of 17 ave.

WEIB-On Saturday, March 8, 1979. Modes Webb, to the 73d year of his ago. Belatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attent the functal from the Preclyberian Church, Bound Brook, N. J., Tussakay morning, at had-part 10 "closed Brook, N. J., Thesday morning, at had past 10 o'o) well. Bound WEEKS-Suddenly, on Friday morning, March 7, Forster J. Weeks, aged 63 years. Frinces will take pusee from Christ Church, corner 5th ave, and 55th st., on Monday, March 10, at 10:30 a.m. Friends are represented not to send any flowers. Hailtax (N. S.) papers please copy. WHITE-In this city, on Saturday morning, March 8. An guista Tallandge, wife of George E. White, and daughter of John P. Witte formerly of Philadelphia. Belatives and Friends are avview, on Monday, the 10th met, at 10:30 a.m., at her late residence, No. 35 Weet 31:det.

Interment at New Haven. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

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heretofore on the literary page.

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